In particular, the Examiner stated that "Mowbray teaches two alternative encapsulating/wrapping techniques, one with substantial changes/translations between the notations, and one without modifying/translating the underlying interface/notation" (p. 2 of the final Office Action). The Examiner also stated that p. 232, last para. - p. 233, 2nd para; page 237, 2nd - 3rd para.s and page 238 table as showing the missing feature.

The Mowbray reference is directed to object wrapping legacy systems, i.e., "preexisting components from future systems, new systems, old systems and obsolete systems" (p. 231, ll. 1-4). The Mowbray reference further mentions that "wrappers may employ multiple integration mechanisms such as files, sockets, remote procedure calls (RPCs), scripts, and others" (p. 231, ll. 17-19). It also lists various approaches in wrapping legacy systems, such as: layering, data migration, reengineering applications, middle ware, encapsulation and a pair of wrappers. (p. 232, last para. - p. 233, 2nd para.)

Turning to the specific teachings cited by the Examiner, the Mowbray reference states that the layering is a "mapping from one form of application program interface (API) to another" and that the "layering can be done without modifying the underlying API design" (p. 233, ll. 6-10). The Examiner is correct in pointing out that the layering does not require modifying the underlying API design (or "underlying interface/notation" as the Examiner characterized it). However, "not requiring modification of the underlying" interface does not lead to "not requiring translation." Indeed, a computer programmer designing the layering is performing the translation. Put differently, when an object in a legacy system is "mapped" into a CORBA compliant object, the object interface in the legacy system is being translated into a CORBA interface.

In another portion cited by the Examiner, the Mowbray reference teaches wrappers for architecture implementation (pp. 236-237). In particular, a wrapper "provides interoperability between the architecture and the legacy subsystem" and "value-added functions and information, such as metadata, data conversions, and other architecture features" (p. 236, ll. 24-27). Furthermore, when the wrapper is completed an "application client that communicates with implementations that are compliant with the framework can access the implementation regardless of the way they work internally" (p. 237, ll. 16-18). However, similar to the layering, the wrapping also requires translations. More specifically, the Mowbray reference explicitly teaches that object "wrapping is a practice that transforms a component's software interfaces from one form to another" (p.238, ll. 9-10; *emphasis added*).

In other words, the portions of the Mowbray reference cited by the Examiner expressly teach that wrapping the legacy systems necessarily involves translating the notations of the legacy systems. In fact, other legacy wrapping methods taught in the Mowbray reference such as data migration, reengineering applications, middle ware and encapsulation all involve translating legacy component's object definition notation to CORBA compliant object definition.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that even if the Moody patent and Mowbray references are combined as suggested by the Examiner, the combination does not teach or suggest each and every claimed feature.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections under §103 be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

Applicant respectfully submits that the entire application is now in condition for allowance, early notice of which would be appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

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